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*(late Royal School of Medicine and Surgery)*  
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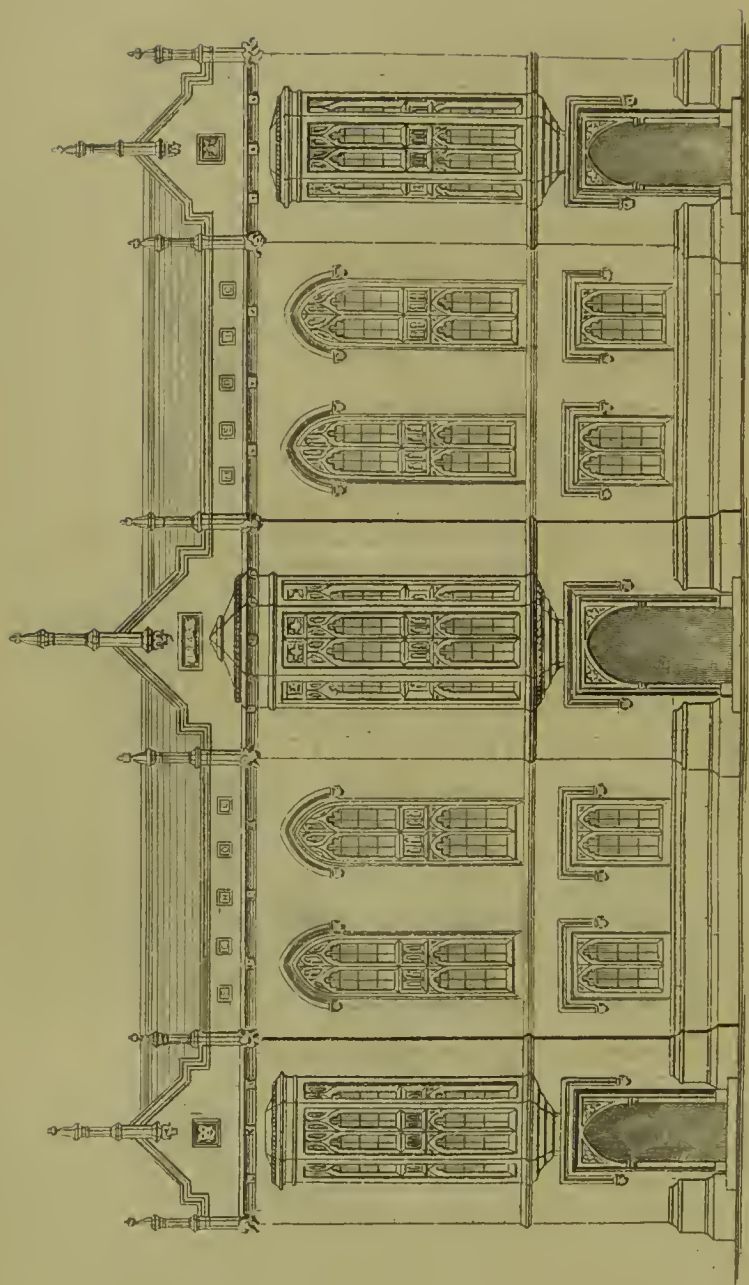
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THE  
EDUCATIONAL AND SUBSIDIARY PROVISIONS  
OF THE  
BIRMINGHAM ROYAL SCHOOL  
OF  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,  
SET FORTH IN A LETTER  
TO THE  
REV. DR. SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD, LL.D.  
RECTOR OF BOURTON ON THE HILL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,  
THE WHOLE BEING INTENDED TO SHEW THE  
Importance and Practicability of applying the means actually possessed to some arrangement  
for providing *Collegiately* for the Board, Lodging, and Tutelary Care of its Pupils,  
DURING THEIR RESIDENCE AT BIRMINGHAM FOR THE PURPOSES OF STUDY.

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BY THE REV. VAUGHAN THOMAS, B.D.  
VICAR OF STONELEIGH, WARWICKSHIRE.

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# LETTER

TO THE

REV. DR. SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD, LL.D. &c.

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*Edgbaston Hall, near Birmingham,  
August 18, 1842.*

MY DEAR SIR,

To the wonted hospitality and courteous attentions of the deeply and variously learned Dr. Edward Johnstone, M.D. of Edgbaston Hall, the Venerable President of the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, I have been lately indebted for many opportunities of verifying the present state and condition, completeness, prosperity, and reputation of that School, and great indeed are its present claims upon the patronage of every well-wisher to the cause of sound professional Education. The more particular my statements, the more will they redound to the honour of all who have contributed to these results, and the stronger and clearer will be the evidences of their successful assiduity, either by the aids of munificence, as contributors ; of rank, or high and respectable station in life, as Patrons ; of profound and exact practical knowledge, as Lecturers, of victorious diligence as Students and Candidates

for Prizes, of watchfulness and foresight as Law-makers. I shall not therefore confine this Report to any one of the many events which have conspired to raise this provincial School to its present eminence, neither shall I, in the performance of the promise which I made, select only the most prominent features of its present economy to the exclusion of others which ought to be taken into the account, but in order to enable you fully to appreciate its present educational power and efficiency, nothing shall be omitted. I shall enumerate all its means and methods of carrying on those lengthened courses of minute instruction which are essential to the safe and sure acquisition of professional knowledge, and are required by the Medical and Surgical authorities; and it is my hope that I shall succeed in shewing, that the extensive Premises of this School, and its subsidiary Buildings, its Theatre of Anatomy, Museum, Library, Laboratory, Clinical Hospital, its recognition by the College of Surgeons, by the Company of Apothecaries, and by the Inspector of Anatomy, its local importance in the midst of a dense manufacturing and mining Population, its successful labours, its established reputation, its Royal patronage and protection, its complement of learned and experienced Lecturers, its number of Pupils, their Metropolitan as well as Provincial distinctions and rewards, serve to justify the hopes entertained by the Governors of the Birmingham School, that it may be invested with a corporate character, and be formed into a Collegiate Institution



for the tutelary care and collegiate residence of its Pupils.

Such being the outline and purpose of this my Report or Representation, I think that I shall best consult the clearness as well as conciseness of my statements, if I throw them under a series of heads ; partly to prove by distincter specification the justice of the praises bestowed upon the School, partly to exhibit more fully its provisions for professional studies and instructions, but principally that it may be made to appear that, as a place of Medical and Surgical Education, it possesses, in the extent of its purchased Premises and the availableness of its existing Buildings, the means and materials of a Collegiate establishment, and that, by improvements in the system of board, lodging, and private tuition, the higher as well as subordinate ends of Education may be attained, that its moral and religious, as well as scientific and secular purposes, the preparation of the heart and the formation of the character upon Christian principles, as well as the qualification of the head and of the hand for the skilful performance of professional acts and offices, may be accomplished.

These—these are the great desiderata, which the present pitiable state of Medical and Surgical Pupils upon first coming from the recesses of a country residence to some School of Medicine and Surgery in the Metropolis or great Provincial Town, presses upon our sense of duty, and upon our benevolence



towards the young and inexperienced, when engaged in the most perilous warfare, and at the most critical period of their lives. Year after year these dangers have increased and multiplied; and it should seem, from the unconcern with which they have been witnessed, as if the Medical and Surgical Student's protection had become a forgotten duty, an act of kindness never thought of either in the provisions of Christian philanthropy, nor the calculations of worldly prudence. Charity has embraced, and continues to embrace within the ever-widening circuit of her energies, all sorts of dangers and distresses, physical and moral, bodily and spiritual, to which human nature is exposed in the higher as well as lower conditions of Society, in the older as well as younger periods of life. But has Charity yet spread the mantle of her care and protection over the abodes of Medical and Surgical Science? has she gathered within the compass of her solicitude the noviciate of a Student's life? has she bestowed the guardianship of her vigilance or the guidance of her voice upon the youthful years of Medical or Surgical Pupils? has she raised for them any Collegiate edifice, or provided any system of residence, any course of moral and religious nurture and control, any substitute for parental care and counsel? Her voice has indeed been often heard in commendation of these things within the Halls of King's College, London, of Guy's and St. George's Hospitals; her suggestions have been ably and eloquently recorded on the pages of Professor



Todd, the Rev. F. Maurice, of Dr. John Forbes, M.D. F.R.S. of the Rev. J. H. North. The remonstrances of Charity upon this subject have been heard in the emphatic language of the Rev. Hugh Rose, the late learned and excellent Principal of King's College, in the calm and candid expostulations of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the strenuous eloquence of the Bishop of London, in the expressed opinions of the late Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart. and of many other Physicians and Surgeons, Professorial and non-Professorial, no less distinguished by the soundness and sincerity of their Christian principles, than by the success of their teaching and practice. From such a concurrence of feelings and convictions upon these wants of the Student, and the duty of supplying them, it is manifest that Faith as well as Charity have spoken long ago upon the endangered condition of the young in the Metropolitan and great Provincial Schools, and with their united voices they have advocated the cause of youthful worth and talent, exposed (like the fair promises of a flowery spring) to blights and mildews, that is, to the withering influences of an irregular life ; and then—with sterner accents they have reproved the maturity of age and experience for taking no steps to save those intellectual powers and virtuous impressions from decay and dissolution. These joint advocacies of Faith and Charity have, in some of the published disquisitions on the subject, been observed to take a new line of argument, and have directed our



attention to the grief of parents, who have affectionately done their best to provide by well-adapted courses of instruction for the future welfare of their children, fondly hoping from those signs of early inclination which they thought they had rightly interpreted, that their sons would become eminent in these departments of practical and scientific knowledge ; and then again (by reversing the picture) it has been shewn, that bad company, bad hours, and lives of irregularity and dissipation, have often ruined the prospects of the Student, and defeated the purposes of his residence at the School, and left to his afflicted and disappointed parents the unavailing office of condemning a system which has been mainly instrumental to the ruin of their child.

From this it appears, that *argumentatively* these duties have not been forgotten ; and I will add, that with respect to argument and appeal, and strong reasons and sound observations, and clear expositions of the truth, and cogent recommendations of duty, none of the speakers or writers referred to have urged their sentiments more emphatically on this great religious as well as civil duty than the Members of the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery ; for I believe that I exceed not the truth when I say, that all its Members have declared themselves in favour of a Collegiate Institution, especially those whose duties as Teachers and Professors have brought them into contact with cases of youthful failure and parental disappointment. The same are



the convictions of those whom the confidence of the Governors of the School have placed in situations of trust or honour. For such are the opinions of the Right Honourables the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Bradford, the Earl Howe, and the Lord Lyttelton, the Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Lord Calthorpe, the late Viscount Valentia, the Honourable the Dean of Lichfield, the late Sir Charles Throckmorton, and Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Baronets, of the Rev. the Chancellor Law, and the Rev J. P. Lee, Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, the Rev. Egerton Bagot, John K. Booth, Esq. M.D. John Edward Piercy, Esq. in short, of all who watch over the interests or hold any of the offices of this great Provincial School. Of your deep devotion, my dear Sir, to this holy cause, and your mindfulness of these unperformed duties, I forbear to speak; your own words will be found among the recorded opinions of the friends and Patrons of the School, together with those of the noble Earls of Dartmouth and Howe, the Lord Lyttelton, of Chancellor Law, and other advocates of professional Education upon sound Christian principles.

After such references and records, it must be admitted, that nothing has been wanting in the way of representation to move the benevolent to undertake so good and great a work. It has been in various ways proved to be necessary for the successful teaching and effectual working of Schools of Medicine and Surgery. It has been shewn, both by professional and non-professional writers and speakers, that of all



modes of residence for purposes of Study, the Collegiate is that which is most conducive to the protection of virtue, and the attainment of knowledge ; the formation of character, and the settlement of opinion upon right principles—to the maintenance of personal respectability, and the adoption of gentlemanly manners and habits of life ; and that in point of economy it has been shewn, that more comforts and accommodations may be obtained under a system of College life, and at a lower rate of expense, than those which are now procured of an inferior sort, but at a higher cost, at lodging and eating houses. All these particulars have been established as facts, and have been recommended as reasons for instituting a system of Collegiate superintendence, and as inducements to benevolent aid and exertion for the purpose. After the able discussions which have taken place upon Medical Education, both as to what ought to be its religious and moral, as well as scientific and professional plan, it may be assumed as a sacred truth, as well as a public duty, that in all the great Schools of Medicine and Surgery, both Metropolitan and Provincial, suitable and sufficient provision ought to be made, by means of Collegiate Institutions, for the encouragement of virtue and repression of vice, for the formation of what is right and good and Christian in principle, for the adoption of what is just, holy, and honourable in conduct and conversation, as well as for the success of study, and the attainment of professional knowledge ; in short, Pupils during their attendance upon the School and the Hospital ought to be taught



and trained to adorn the doctrine of Christ, as well as to minister to the wants of the sick and suffering; they ought to learn how to become good men and good Christians, as well as good in their professional relations as Physicians, Surgeons, or general Practitioners.

Upon the necessity of combining the instruction which will under God's grace make the Student wise unto salvation, with that which will make him wise for the care and treatment of bodily disease or injury, there has been great concurrence of opinion, as long as the argument has been confined to general views. It was not till the discussion had descended into matters of detail that it came to be discovered, that those who were ready enough to express a general approbation of what they had admitted to be for the religious as well as civil improvement of the Pupil, for his personal comfort and social respectability, for his pecuniary as well as educational advantage, have exhibited great differences of opinion as to the modes of carrying out their general purposes. Questions have been raised, even as to the *locus in quo* of these Collegiate Establishments; some contending that they ought to be formed in the Metropolitan Schools alone, a point, which may be summarily disposed of by observing, that it will be impossible to distinguish in respect of these requirements between the necessities of the great Provincial Schools of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, and those which are called the Metropolitan, both being



attended by large bodies of young men sent from their respective homes, and loosely thrown upon chance rather than choice, upon unpractised judgments, or undisciplined imaginations for their respective places of abode. But if once the fitness of these Collegiate Institutions be admitted, in the cases of the Schools of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, it follows *a fortiori* that they ought to be established at the great Provincial Schools, because Students generally speaking go younger to the latter, than to the former; because at the great Provincial Schools there is a larger proportion of the younger as compared with those of adult age, or above twenty-one; and, lastly, because when the contemplated extinction of the five years' apprenticeship has taken place, those who now, under their indentures, board and lodge at their Masters' houses, will hereafter have to board and lodge themselves in the towns of their respective places of study, (which for the most part will be the great Provincial Schools,) and thus the increased number of very youthful Students, in the country Schools, will largely add to the pressure of the existing want of Collegiate accommodation.

It is not my intention in this Letter to enter upon questions relating to the particular economy and domestic ministrations of the proposed Institution, nor upon the consideration of the rules and regulations which may be necessary for the settlement of offices and official duties. These matters will be better left,



if not to the full maturity of our plans and purposes, at least to a greater degree of ripeness than they have at present attained. When the concentrated prudence and experience of a Committee shall be called upon to legislate, its members will, without doubt, weigh well the solemn nature of the interests and duties intrusted to their piety and patriotism, and according to the extent of the means and materials placed at their disposal, will so lay out the interior of their edifice as to apartments, and so settle its domestic system as a home and a household, that none of the great objects of the establishment will be insufficiently provided for. For giving regularity to the Student's habits of life in that most important particular of keeping good hours, they will take care to make suitable provision for closing the College gates at a certain time, after which the entrances of all should be made matters of observation and report; they will also consult the personal comfort and respectability of the Student as well as the saving of his purse, by the appointment of a common kitchen, common hall, and common attendance, as at the Universities and the Inns of Court. But with a still deeper sense of what is required by the voice of faith, they will devote their most anxious attention to that particular of their duty which is occupied upon the building-up of the Student in the truths and duties of the Gospel, and teaching him how to give an answer to every man that asketh him a reason of the hope that is in him. All should have opportunities



afforded them of treading in the steps of Harvey, Willis, Locke, Freind, Sydenham, Gregory, Heberden, Stonehouse, and many other faithful Physicians and Surgeons of the past and present times, by the appointment of Morning and Evening Prayers. This, as well as all other regulations appertaining to religion, should be based upon the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, one of whose Ministers, graduated at Oxford or Cambridge, ought to be the Resident Warden or Principal of the College, regard being had to and allowances made for the lamentable diversities of opinion which exist upon subjects of religious truth and duty.

As to these and other important arrangements relating to courses of Collegiate instruction, moral and religious, classical and mathematical, they should be left to the future deliberation and adjustment of a Committee, when our present hopes shall be hereafter converted into realities; and when that Committee shall be called upon to apply the means and materials actually in their possession, and exercise their judgment practically as upon a thing undertaken, and not prospectively as upon a possible event.

But for the success of all these Rules and Regulations there will be required, both in those who frame them and in those who are to be regulated by them, a deep sense of what is due to the reputation of the School itself, and to the personal comfort, character, and respectability of the Student, to the claims of religion, to the calls of duty, to the name of Christian; but

above all, to the service of Him from whom all good things do proceed, whether they be natural or acquired, of mind or body, personal or professional, temporal or eternal; to all of these things, but especially to the commanding authority of those revealed Truths, upon the practical belief of which God has been pleased to make man's salvation to depend, both Law-makers and Law-observers, Teachers and Pupils, College officers and those *in statu pupillari*, must cherish a conscientious regard, if they entertain the hope of happy results from their code of Rules, their course of Study, and Collegiate establishment. But whatever may be ultimately resolved upon and appointed, it will (if based upon the principles, and directed to the great ends, of Christianity) work well for the glory of God and the good of man, and for the improvement of his youthful servants, in all that relatse to their present condition, future prospects, and eternal welfare—to their character in society, and professional reputation,—to their personal respectability, and the honour of their School.

You have made these, as well as all the other wants of mankind, your study—you have studied the remedies as well as the evils of the present system, the prophylactics as well as the therapeutics of these educational diseases—but that you may see in a concentrated form, the wide spread of right opinion and the weight as well as variety of testimonies on the subject, I shall subjoin, first, the published opinions of distinguished writers, and secondly, the



more private declarations of the Friends and Patrons of the Royal School of Birmingham, delivered either at its public Meetings, or communicated by letter to W. Sands Cox, Esq. its Honorary Secretary.

## GENERAL TESTIMONIES

### CLERICAL AND MEDICAL.

*Extracts from the admirable Letter of the Rev. J. H. NORTH, M.A. (Chaplain of St. George's Hospital,) to Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.*

The age at which the Medical Student comes to London, (and it is so likewise in respect of the great Provincial Schools of Medicine and Surgery,) is the same as that of a Freshman going up to one of our Universities. But what a striking difference there is in the provision made for the comfort and discipline of the young Student in the two cases! At the University, rooms are provided either within the walls of the College, or in some house licensed for the purpose. Dinner is provided in the hall, and for the other meals, Commons are dispensed in stated quantities, and at fixed prices. For a young man going up to the University, circumstances are created favourable to his comfort. The Medical Student has none of these advantages. There is no warrant for the respectability of the persons at whose house he may take up his abode; there is no provision made for the regularity of his meals, nor for any of those arrangements upon which his comfort depends. He has to settle and arrange for himself all those household affairs, which present no slight difficulty to those who are far older and more experienced than he is.

Of all these restraints—these wholesome and necessary restraints—the life of a Medical Student is wholly devoid. There is, indeed, some attendance required on Lectures, some in the wards of the Hospital; but, with this exception, the Pupil is entirely his own

master; that is, in all matters relating to his hours, his expenses, his companions, his religious and moral habits, he is utterly without a check. For this state of things it does seem to me very desirable that some remedy should be devised. That which I propose for the evil which I have imperfectly described, and the existence of which is, I believe, fully admitted by those most competent to form a correct judgment, is simply an application, so far as may be found practicable, of the Collegiate system. A suitable building, or range of buildings, may be purchased, rented, or erected. If a suitable building be provided, all the points of internal discipline will easily be arranged; they are matters of detail, which a little patient consideration will speedily settle. The change is not only practicable, but easy; and the issue of it would be a real improvement in the comfort and discipline, that is, in the education of men, to whom, if well trained, we may confidently look for the promotion not only of the physical, but also of the moral welfare of all classes of society.

With equal prudence and ability, Professor TODD has delivered his judgment on this matter;—from his Letters of February and March, 1837, some short Extracts will be appended, and with regret that the whole of his wise and benevolent counsels cannot be introduced.

The average age of most Medical Students when they come to London is 19 or 20, and at this early age, strange as it may appear, they are removed from some degree of wholesome restraint, to be free and unencumbered in the midst of dangers and temptations. There is nothing to improve and much to depress the moral condition of the Student in such a system as I have described. It must be kept in view, that a primary object in professional education is to form habits moral, mental, and professional, which will fit the possessor to occupy a station of respectability and usefulness.



I trust that there are many who will not hesitate to come forward, when a fitting occasion may offer, to aid in any attempt which may be made to improve their moral condition; and further I am disposed to think, that if any change is to be effected, the first impulse must be given by non-medical persons, and by whom more fitly than the Clergy?

To the same effect, and with his characteristic power and exactness of thought and language, the Rev. F. MAURICE, M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, pours forth the conclusions of his prudence and piety in his Essays, Feb. 1837.

They alone, they whose character is, next to that of the Clergy, of the most moment to the Country, from the intimate relations into which they are admitted in all families, go through their education almost without check, or control, or superintendence, as to what relates to religious and moral discipline. Doubtless in many cases early principles of religion, under God's grace, rescue young men (so exposed) from evil, and they come forth from the fiery trial corrected, strengthened, and improved. But is this the natural result of such a system? are such exceptions a defence of it?

There are several illustrious teachers, men as much distinguished by their moral tone and their sincere religion as by their attainments in science, who go along with the writer in this view, and in the earnest wish to remedy this great evil.

The large mass of Medical Students go through their education without discipline or control, and entirely as their own masters. This is a great evil, and will in many cases operate with Medical Students, as with all other classes of young men so placed, and will frequently injure their moral character, and deteriorate their tone of manners and demeanour; their very studies, admirable, and calculated as they are to exalt and elevate a religious heart, and bring it to a greater love and humbler adoration of God, are beyond

all doubt calculated also to supply nourishment to evil already existing, and farther to corrupt what is corrupted, and unrenewed by higher and better feelings and tempers.

The attention of many persons connected with the Medical Profession has been awakened, and they feel that the time is come to enquire not what foreigners say of our improvements in science, but what English parents say of the improvements in the education and discipline of their sons, and what the English public look for in Students committed to the charge of their Teachers.

The public calls and has a right to call upon the conductors of our Medical Schools and Hospitals to provide some moral education for their Students.

To these Extracts will be subjoined the hopeful anticipations of Dr. John FORBES, M.D. F.R.S. F.G.S. the able and learned Editor of the British and Foreign Medical Journal, whose views are in exact accordance with those of Professor Todd, the Rev. F. Maurice, and the Rev. J. H. North.

Evils great and manifold spring from the total deficiency of any sort or system of Collegiate discipline in our Medical and Surgical Schools; and every step taken for the correction of those evils will be a blessing conferred upon the rising members of the Profession, and through them to the country at large, and that man will deserve well of his country who, by a well-devised plan of religious and moral superintendence, shall enable the Student to escape the multitude of temptations which surround him just at the most critical period of his life.

We will take the case of a respectable young man sent by parental hope and affection to pursue his studies in a School of Medicine and Surgery. He comes probably with the most upright and conscientious intentions of learning his profession, he looks around for some friendly hand to help him, by private directions, to take



advantage of what he hears in the public Hall of Lecture. He has no friendly tutor to encourage him to perseverance, to assist him by advice; to warn him against danger, it may be to reclaim him from vicious habits or bad company—and as for Religion, there is no provision either for instruction in its principles, or practice, or for attendance upon any of its holy ordinances. Such for the most part is the state of exposure to danger and downfall, in which a young man is placed when sent from home, it may be a distant home, to gather knowledge in a School of Medicine and Surgery. It is not pretended that all are equally exposed; for there are some distinctions to be made as to their positions in respect of residence<sup>a</sup>. But after deducting those who live with friends, relatives, parents, private teachers, there remains a large proportion, among whom the seeds of vice and folly, unchecked by a judicious system of collegiate and tutelary care, do grow and fructify to a fearful extent. So large and influential a body, as the Professional Youth of the country, ought not to be permitted to encounter these perils in their very outset; they ought not to be exposed as they now are to those irreligious and immoral influences, which without the counteractions of God's Holy Spirit will make them curses instead of blessings to the community.

As to the success of a discreet and judicious application of these Collegiate methods to the Schools of Medicine and Surgery, there can be no doubt; the very advantages personal and social, pecuniary and didactic, which the Students would derive from such a mode of residence, and such habits of life, (without taking into account the spiritual and eternal blessings which would accompany them,) would suggest to every right-minded and ingenuous young man the most powerful reasons for submitting to restraints so manifestly conducive to the success of his studies, to his temporal interests, and his everlasting happiness. Some of our Medical Schools will soon become Colleges, and it will be no small honour to those in which the system shall be first adopted: and it is very certain, that if adopted in one,

<sup>a</sup> The copy of this part of the Extract having been taken in haste, what follows contains the substance but not the very words of the original.

the same course must be speedily followed by the rest, if they desire to retain Pupils; for the advantages will be such that it will not be easy to find any thing that will compensate for their absence.

To these important observations, Dr. Forbes's information upon the usual cost of a Student's Lodgings may be subjoined.

“ The average cost of a Lodging per week to a Pupil in Medicine or Surgery in a Metropolitan or great provincial Town is about fourteen shillings, and for eight months of the year £24, and this for a small bed room and sitting room in a confined and gloomy situation. Rooms of a better sort and in a better situation might be provided for him at a cheaper rate within the walls of a Collegiate Edifice.”

*Medical Education. See Dr. Forbes's Medical Gazette, vol. 29. p. 985.*

“ Medical Provincial Schools hold an important place in the Institutions of the day.....The Examining Boards countenance them.....London is the great Emporium of Medical Science.....but Students are not to be all centred in London.....large Provincial Towns have their Populations, Theatres of Anatomy, Hospitals, Museums, Libraries, &c.....and how much better is it for Pupils to see the Clinical cases, and not *peep* at them over the shoulders of a crowd of lookers-on. Provincial Schools are far better in this respect for the study of practice, and in respect of subjects the facilities are greater in the Provincial Schools.....By the institution of Schools at Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, new sources of professional knowledge have been opened at those places, and the demands upon the Metropolitan Schools diminished, and thus the general mass of Students has been benefitted.....but to complete these Provincial Institutions there should be a System of Collegiate Tutorship.....Nothing can tend more powerfully to the general diffusion and advancement of Medical Science.....The old system



of apprenticeship for five years is happily giving way, thanks to the College of Surgeons. We hope it may soon come to an end.....A portion of this five years ought to be spent at a Provincial School<sup>b</sup>."

*Mr. Green's Pamphlet on Medical Reform. See Med. Gazette,*  
vol. 29.

"It is only in Universities and Colleges that we can expect to find the conditions under which Medical Education and a suitable Professional Training can be accomplished.

"Students come to Town about the same age as Students to Oxford and Cambridge,.....but these last are assigned to Tutors who are to attend to their moral and intellectual culture.....At the Universities the whole course of the Pupil's Studies are laid down.....Inducements are held out to diligence, provision is made for domestic comfort and personal respectability,.....character and habits of life are under the notice and guardianship of the College officers, and the rules of discipline are scarcely felt as restraints;.....not so Medical Students of the same age and under the same or greater exposures to danger,.....they are left to their own guidance,.....they perhaps bring with them letters of recommendation to their Teachers, who direct their lectures and course of reading, and there ends their interference.....In short, all things are hostile to their happiness and progress, to their habits of life and pursuit of knowledge, to their comfort and respectability, to their position in society as Gentlemen, and their future plans and prospects as Students.....Such is the tendency of things as they are at present, and such the dangers and downfalls to which Professional Youth is at present exposed during the prosecution of their studies.

<sup>b</sup> The Evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee is decisive against the five years apprenticeship, which will no doubt be abolished, and study at one of the great recognised Provincial Schools will be substituted, either in whole or part, for the insufficient studies of an apprenticeship. Provision should be made by the introduction of a Collegiate System of tutelary care, for the reception and protection of these very youthful Students.

“ A certain amount of the Collegiate System should be introduced.....These methods have been contemplated at Guy's Hospital.....It is intended to provide Rooms within its precincts, with a common Hall, Commons, Tuition, Collegiate care and control.....It is hoped that the Christian solicitude and judicious zeal of the able and upright Treasurer, Mr. Harrison, will be able to remove all existing impediments; when Schools are converted into Colleges, Students will consider them as their homes, and become domesticated, instead of being left to the uncertain occupation of hired and generally comfortless apartments.”

*Joseph Henry Green, Esq. Surgeon, St. Thomas's Hospital,  
Evidence before Committee, May 7, 1834. p. 187.*

“ If similar Collegiate Institutions were founded in the great towns of Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, you would consider them entitled to recognition; and as regarded the inmates of such Institutions, you would dispense with their studying in London?”

A. “ Yes.”

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Benjamin Brodie, Jan. 15, 1836.*

“ It appears to me that the great defect of the Medical Profession at present is, the almost total want of previous moral and intellectual culture in a large proportion of those who embark in it. I am happy to find the Medical School of Birmingham so flourishing,—it has my best wishes for its continued success.”

## TESTIMONIES

OF FRIENDS, PATRONS, BENEFACTORS OF THE  
BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL.

But it must not be supposed that this solicitude for the good and happiness of the Medical and Surgical Student has been confined to those whose close connection with the Metropolitan Schools led



them to discuss the Collegiate System under that relation. The same pious and benevolent anxiety has been expressed by the distinguished Patrons of the Birmingham School. The Earl Howe observed, when he presided at the last Meeting of its Governors, Thursday, July 21, 1842, .

“ That he was a Member of the King’s College University in the Metropolis, and had had some conversation with the Bishop of London on the subject; that Prelate had expressed his opinion of the importance of providing Lodgings for the Pupils under strict moral and religious superintendence, and was most anxious that the plan should be brought forward in this town. It would be highly creditable to the Members of the Royal School of Medicine if they should take the lead in a matter, which met with universal concurrence; at present however he should content himself by saying, that the suggestion received his approbation, and he should take the warmest interest in its success.”

Again, in his Lordship’s Letter, Aug. 12, 1842,

“ One subject, Religious Instruction, must form part of the consideration of the Committee, although it be one of considerable difficulty.”

*Extract of a Letter from the Bishop of Salisbury to Earl Howe.*

*Palace, Salisbury, Aug. 2, 1842.*

“ I am of opinion that such establishments would be calculated to produce the greatest benefit, if based on well considered and sound principles.

“ The benefit to society to be hoped from providing a well-ordered home, in which the Medical Student may be in some measure shielded from the dangers to which he is exposed, in being thrown uncared for amidst the temptations of the Metropolis (or large Town), and in which he may have the blessings of favourable, moral, and religious influences, can hardly be too *highly* estimated.”

To the same effect, the Rev. Dr. S. W. WARNEFORD, in his Letter of July 11, 1842, to the Honorary Secretary.

“ I beg to congratulate you and all the friends of the Royal Hospital and School of Medicine and Surgery, on the rapid and great success of your Institutions, and on the high honours already bestowed on them; and I have no doubt that they will prove no less blessings than means of Professional celebrity to Birmingham and its neighbourhood.

“ The Incorporation of the School and the Hospital as a Society for the education of Medical and Surgical Students, with the introduction of the Collegiate System, will complete your great work, of which I most highly approve. Indeed I have long been convinced of its necessity effectively to carry out my original but crude suggestions.”

In a previous Letter from Dr. Warneford to Dr. Johnstone, June 10, 1839, the same views and prospects were entertained.

“ I have no doubt but that the eminence and distinction which your Students and Pupils have already obtained, will be progressive; and that by making the Protestant Religion the basis of their professional acquirements, blessings incalculable in consequence and extent will accompany their career of life. And should I have been in the least degree a humble instrument towards their success and happiness, the reflection would afford me the highest gratification.”

*Letter from the Earl of DARTMOUTH to Dr. Edward Johnstone, M.D. President of the Royal School of Medicine.*

*Sandwell, Jan. 9, 1842.*

“ My dear Sir,

“ The enclosed tract, which I believe to be from the pen of a Medical Gentleman in Hampshire, has been sent to me by a friend, and I venture to forward it to you, as containing some suggestions



which you may possibly think worthy of consideration, as applicable to the Birmingham School of Medicine, and as to which I should certainly be very glad to be favoured with your opinion.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

DARTMOUTH."

*Letter from Dr. Edward JOHNSTONE, M.D. President of the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.*

*Edgbaston Hall, Feb. 5, 1842.*

" My Lord,

" I very much regret that I was from home yesterday, when your Lordship did me the honour of calling at Edgbaston, as I am particularly desirous of availing myself of your Lordship's advice and observations on the subject of the able Tract inclosed in your obliging Letter—upon the introduction of the Collegiate System for the protection of our Pupils—a subject which was originally suggested by Chancellor Law of Lichfield, and has engaged the attention of the Council of the School for some time. But after the fullest investigation, we find that the state of our Funds will not permit us to embark in an undertaking, which, however desirable, must be expensive. I highly approve of a Collegiate Institution on the excellent plan suggested in the Tract, and I trust, however, from the increasing numbers and reputation of the School, if a system of instruction in general Literature, Medical Classics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, &c. was added to that excellent plan of Education in Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, and Surgery, illustrated by Clinical practice, Botany and Chemistry, as now given by the present Lecturers, with due provision made for Religious duties and instruction, as contemplated by our excellent and munificent Benefactor, Dr. Warneford, that a Collegiate Institution might be ultimately established, calculated to form the truly Christian and useful Medical character, and to

promote the good of man morally and religiously, as well as by Medicine. I shall be truly thankful to discuss a subject so peculiarly interesting to my mind with your Lordship, and when the weather becomes milder, shall have great pleasure in paying my respects at Sandwell for that purpose.

I have the honour to be, My Lord.

With the greatest respect

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

EDWARD JOHNSTONE."

*Letter from the Earl of DARTMOUTH to Edward Johnstone, M.D. President of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.*

*Sandwell, Feb. 17, 1842.*

" My Dear Sir,

" I am truly obliged to you for the kind Letter which I received from you a few days ago, and am extremely sorry not to have had an opportunity of seeing you previously to my departure for London, which is fixed for to-morrow. I expect, however, to be absent for a few weeks only, and shall hope to have the pleasure of an interview with you soon after my return; in the mean time I may possibly be able to acquire some additional information on the subject of our late correspondence.

I remain, with sincere respect and regard,

My dear Sir,

Your obliged and faithful humble servant,

DARTMOUTH."

*Extract from a Letter from Lord Dartmouth.*

" I beg to congratulate you upon the prospect of being enabled by the munificence of Dr. Warneford to establish a Collegiate system for the Students at your Medical School."

*Sandwell, April 4, 1843.*



*Extract from a Letter from Lord Lyttelton.*

“ The subject of Collegiate discipline is one of the very greatest importance, and I sincerely hope that it may be put in such a form that it will be possible to give a Collegiate and Corporate character to the Royal School. If this is done, Birmingham will be placed in this respect in a better position than London is, where it is much desired, but at present it has not been found possible to attain the same object.”

*Hagley, April 9, 1843.*

The Rev. James Thomas LAW, Chancellor of Lichfield, under the like feelings and convictions, addressed the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Sands Cox, in his Letter, July 9, 1842.

“ You have acted so well and so wisely in forwarding the best interests of the Hospital and School, that I do hope it will please God to allow you to be His instrument in carrying out the great and holy cause you have in view,—of establishing the *Collegiate System* in the School. Depend upon it, the system will work, and you will bless the day you took the matter in hand.”

Again, in his Letter, Aug. 12, 1842.

“ I shall anxiously desire a sight of your Rules, when the College-plan is matured for your Students.”

Neither ought it (as a matter honourable to the memory of the late Sir Robert PEEL, Bart.) to be passed over in silence, that as far back as July 10, 1828, he expressed his lively satisfaction at the prospect of what was then proposed for the introduction of the Collegiate System.

“ I shall deem it an honour to have my name classed with other Gentlemen who wish to patronize your important and highly useful Institution. I conceive the situation and extent of Birmingham call loudly for such a College.”

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Such are some of the Testimonies which have been given, either incidentally, and interwoven with other matters, by distinguished persons, speakers as well as writers, who have dedicated the best feelings of their hearts and powers of their understandings to this too-long neglected duty. Thus then the proposed establishment of a Collegiate System, and for that purpose the appropriation of a Collegiate Building, have had the approval of Philanthropists of all classes of society ; have been recommended by the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, by Medical and Surgical Members of the Profession, by Gentlemen of great commercial worth and respectability, in short, by all who have beheld in the present unprotected, unassisted, unguided condition of young men during the course of their Medical and Surgical Studies, untrodden fields for the exercise of Christian faith and charity, and new triumphs over bad practices of long standing, and evils of many sorts, each claiming a sort of prescriptive right for its continuance. All who strive and contend upon these fields of arduous and honourable exertion, if animated with the spirit and armed with the courage of Christian Benevolence, may humbly, but hopefully, look to an unfading chaplet of honour, to the appro-



bation of the Most High, to the blessings promised to patient continuance in well-doing and never-failing charity, to those who turn many to righteousness, and the disobedient to the wisdom of the just, to those who, combining the spiritual with the scientific in Professional Education, would place the youthful Student under the Lord's nurture and admonition, and point out for his guidance *the wherewithal* to cleanse his way; who, without having dominion over his faith, would intreat him as a brother to be a follower of that which is good, and of Him who is the Author of it, and of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises.

The undertaking to which you have given the sanction of your approval, and which you have lately forwarded by the greatness of your munificence, may be said to have sprung out of the success and reputation of the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery. Its birth is to be referred to the fulness and sufficiency of all those subsidiary provisions which are to be found in the Lectures and Demonstrations, the Museum, the Library, and the Hospital of that Establishment. Professional Education as such has been amply, I will say abundantly, provided for; but taking the word in a larger acceptation, Education here, as in all other Schools of Medicine and Surgery, is found to labour under the disadvantage of wanting much to make it a moral and religious Training, a course of instruction in general Literature as well as natural Science, an engrafting of the feelings, habits,

and manners of the Christian, the Gentleman, and the Scholar, upon the acquirements of professional knowledge. It still wants that orderly succession of business and distribution of time, and that proper intermixture of secular with sacred studies, of scholastic with religious duties, which are necessary to give full effect to the Lectures of the Teacher, and bless the Student's diligence with success. Such objects as these can be secured by no other means than by the economy of a Collegiate Institution, by fixedness of abode under a common roof, by the establishment of a home and a household, under the care of one who to the office of Principal or President shall unite the watchfulness of the Master of a family, the ministry of the Pastor, the guardianship of the Parent, and the character of a Friend.

Such were the wants which suggested the importance, or rather the necessity, of the present undertaking. But it must not be supposed that the design was built upon no other foundation than that which was supplied by the desire of securing attendance upon Lectures, and a right order in the course of studies; it rested not for its main support upon the principles of worldly expediency or professional usefulness, or even upon the desire of promoting the temporal welfare of the Students themselves; great and laudable as such considerations are in themselves, they were surpassed by others of a higher and a holier nature;—the undertaking was based upon the Will of God, and had His Glory for its end—its principles lie deeper than any



which mere human speculation could discover, and its ultimate purposes are far beyond and above any which the calculations of worldly prudence will be able to reach. The Collegiate Institution is recommended to the support of Christian benevolence, not simply because through its instrumentality the Student may be better taught how to form a right judgment upon a Patient's case, or how to guide his hand through the dangers of a difficult operation, but principally because (in addition to such advantages) he will be habitually trained in his spiritual and immortal nature for his heavenly inheritance, for that recompense of reward which it ought to be his ambition to strive to obtain, since it has been God's mercy to provide it, and the omnipotence of redeeming love to purchase and procure it for him—since God's Word has promised it to his faith and obedience, and since that faith and obedience have been made attainable by man through the aids of grace, and acceptable to God through the mediation and atonement of Christ.

But without attempting to set forth any farther the ends and motives which have determined piety to concur with prudence in patronising and promoting this undertaking, I shall proceed to the orderly representation of the high claims of the School of Birmingham upon all well-wishers to the Collegiate System of Instruction and course of life, by setting forth all those subsidiary and practical provisions which the School actually possesses, which attest the success of its past efforts, which serve as guarantees

for the continuance of the like energies, and which may be hereafter appealed to as so many pledges and promises of unabated exertion in the great cause of Educational Improvement.

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## ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL.

*(From the admirable Address of the late Dr. John Johnstone, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting.)*

IN tracing the history of this School, the work is in a narrow compass. From small beginnings has the Medical and Chirurgical School advanced to its present height.

To Mr. Sands Cox is due, not only the formation of the School, but the idea in which it originated. After a liberal education in his own country, he visited Paris in the year 1814, for the express purpose of preparing himself for delivering Lectures in Anatomy and Surgery. In October, 1825, he first submitted his plans to the Profession in Birmingham, and delivered his Inaugural Lecture. In 1826 and 1827, for the purpose of obtaining information, he visited the Schools of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, still continued to recommend the formation of a regular School in Birmingham; and, by that impulse which zeal and talent are sure to impart, in 1828 he gained the patronage of some of the Seniors of the Profession in Birmingham, and the School was constituted.

Up to 1829 the School had only the convenience of one room for all its purposes. In consequence of this narrowness of accommodation, the Lecturer in Anatomy offered to build a set of rooms, provided the body of Lecturers would guarantee a certain rental, for the reception of the Museum and Library; and in order to learn how to arrange the Anatomical Museum in the best form, our



enterprising and unwearied Founder undertook to visit various collections in France, Germany, and Italy. On his return, the means of founding a Museum and Library appeared so scanty, that it was determined, in 1830, to solicit the neighbouring Patrons of Science to extend the plans and usefulness of the Institution. This aid was liberally granted, and the donations of our benefactors, to the amount of £900, were expended in the purchase of preparations, expensive books of plates, and the fitting up of the Museum and Library. The Institution now assumed its present form and feature.

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William Sands Cox, F.R.S.



## LECTURERS.

Lecturers.	Lectures.	Date of Appointment.
William Sands Cox, F.R.S...	General and Surgical Anatomy ....	1828
Langston Parker .....	Descriptive Anatomy and Physiology	1839
David Bolton .....	Anatomical Demonstrations.....	1839
James Johnstone, M.D. Cant.	} Materia Medica.....	1832
G. B. Knowles, F.L.S.....		1829
John Woolrich.....	Chemistry.....	1828
John Percy, M.D. Edin. ....	Organic Chemistry .....	1840
John Eccles, M.D. Edin. ....	Practice of Physic.....	1828
William Sands Cox, F.R.S...	Surgery.....	1828
Richard Middlemore .....	Ophthalmic Surgery .....	1839
John Ingleby, M.D. ....	} Midwifery.....	1828
Samuel Berry.....		1839
G. B. Knowles, F.L.S.....	Vegetable Philosophy.....	1829
John Birt Davies, M.D. Edin.	Forensic Medicine.....	1830
The Rev. W. Lawson, M.A..	Pure and Mixed Mathematics.....	1835
T. B. Melson, M.B. Cant....	Natural and Experimental Philosophy	1840
Langston Parker .....	Comparative Anatomy .....	1839

## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The System of Study pursued at this School with attendance at the Clinical Hospital constitutes a complete Course of Medical and Surgical Education. On the recommendation of the Senate of the University of London, the Secretary of State for the Home Department has empowered the University to receive the Certificates of this Institution, for the purposes of Graduation in Medicine. The Lectures and Hospital Practice also qualify for examination for the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries, London, without any residence elsewhere.

*General and Surgical Anatomy.*

W. SANDS COX, F.R.S. Membre Titulaire de la Société Française Statistique Universelle. Senior Surgeon of the Queen's Hospital.

The first division of this Course embraces the General Anatomy of the Tissues of the human body ; the second consists of a series of demonstrations of the various regions of the body viewed in their practical relation to the most important operations in Surgery. This Course is illustrated by recent dissections, an extensive Museum of preparations, drawings, casts, and models. Number of Lectures, 70.

*Descriptive Anatomy and Physiology.*

LANGSTON PARKER, Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society. Surgeon of the Queen's Hospital.

These Lectures comprehend the Descriptive Anatomy of the various organs of the body, their physical properties, connections, and functions. They are illustrated by recent dissections, drawings, experiments, and microscopical observations. Number of Lectures, 70.

*Anatomical Demonstrations.*

DAVID BOLTON.

The Demonstrations are intended to form a complete course of instruction in practical Anatomy. The Students are directed in their Studies in the Anatomical Room several hours daily. Demonstrations, 100.

*Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

JAMES JOHNSTONE, M.D. (Cant.) Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Senior Physician to the General Hospital.

G. B. KNOWLES, Fellow of the Linnæan Society. Honorary Secretary to the Botanical and Horticultural Society. Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital.

To illustrate this Course, specimens of the various articles of the Materia Medica, in their natural state, are exhibited and

described ; and attached to this department is a Museum of Materia Medica, to which the Students have access under certain regulations. Number of Lectures, 100.

### *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

JOHN WOOLRICH.

These Lectures include the general principles of Chemical Science, and the Student is instructed in the various chemical manipulations required in forming the preparations in the Pharmacopœia, and in proving their purity. The application of tests is also practically explained. Number of Lectures, 70.

### *Organic Chemistry.*

JOHN PERCY, M.D. (Edin.) Fellow of the Botanical Society, Edinburgh. Physician of the Queen's Hospital. Number of Lectures, 30.

### *Medicine.*

JOHN ECCLES, M.D. (Edinb.) Physician to the General Hospital.

The system adopted in these Lectures is founded, as much as possible, on the present improved state of Pathological Anatomy, and whenever it is practicable, recent morbid specimens are presented to the Class. Number of Lectures, 100.

### *Surgery.*

W. SANDS COX, F.R.S. Senior Surgeon of the Queen's Hospital.

This Course is illustrated by drawings, models, casts, and morbid specimens. The capital operations in Surgery are demonstrated, as adopted by Surgeons of this country and the Surgeons of the continent, and their relative merits discussed. The Lecturer is enabled to afford opportunities to the Student to perform the various operations on the dead subject. Number of Lectures, 70.



*Ophthalmic Surgery.*

RICHARD MIDDLEMORE, Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary.

The object of this Course is to render the Medical Student familiar with the diseases of the Eye; and also to exhibit and explain the operations performed upon the Eye and its Appendages. The Lectures are illustrated by preparations and drawings.

*Midwifery.*

T. J. INGLEBY, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edin. Surgeon to the Magdalen Asylum.

SAMUEL BERRY, Surgeon to the Town Infirmary.

These Lectures are illustrated by an extensive Museum of preparations of Embryology and diseased structures connected with the subject of the Course. Number of Lectures, 60.

*Forensic Medicine.*

JOHN BIRT DAVIES, M.D. (Edin.) Extra-Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London. Senior Physician to the Queen's Hospital.

The object of this Course is to teach the knowledge and conduct which are required by the Medical Witness preparatory to a public examination in the Courts of Law, and to indicate the sort of questions in Physics, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, upon which the authorities are accustomed to seek aid from Medical men. The application of tests to the detection and analysis of poisons is especially taught. Number of Lectures, 50.

*Botany.*

G. B. KNOWLES, F.L.S. Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital.

For the illustration of this Course, the Lecturer has formed an extensive Herbarium; and through the liberality of the Committee of the Botanical and Horticultural Society, the Students have free access to their extensive Gardens, accompanied by the Lecturer. Herborizing excursions are occasionally made. Number of Lectures, 50.

*Pure and Mixed Mathematics.*

Rev. WILLIAM LAWSON, M.A. Incumbent of Moseley.

The Course embraces Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, the Elements of Statics and Dynamics, the Elements of Hydrostatics and Optics, to enable the Student to offer himself for the degree of Arts at the University of London.

*Hygiene.*

JOHN BARRIT MELSON, M.B. (Cant.) F.C.P.S. Physician to the Queen's Hospital.

This Course of Twenty Lectures comprehends the subject of Climate, Occupation, Temperament, Mental and Moral Influences, Diet, Ventilation, Exercise, Clothing, and generally, all matters relating to Medical Police, Sanitary Provisions, and the Statistics of Local and National Health.

*Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

DR. MELSON.

This Course comprises Somatology, Statics, the Mechanical Powers and Combinations, Dynamics, the Laws of Heat, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics, Magnetism, Electro-Dynamics.

*Comparative Anatomy.*

MR. LANGSTON PARKER.

This Course is illustrated by specimens from the extensive Museum of the School, and also by preparations from the Museum of the late George Freer, Esq., liberally deposited by Mr. Thomas Freer, Surgeon.

## ANNUAL PRIZES AND REWARDS.

1. THE WARNEFORD PRIZE.—The Interest of £1,000, to be applied for the Institution of two Prizes, either in equal or unequal amount, as may seem to the Trustees most likely to advance the great ends in view, which are to combine religious with scientific studies and pursuits, to make Medical and Surgical Students good Christians, as well as able Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery. The compositions written for these Prizes are to be of a religious as well as scientific nature, the subject to be taken out of any branch of Anatomical, Physiological, or Pathological Science, and to be handled in a practical and professional manner, and according to those evidences of facts and phenomena which Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology so abundantly supply, but always and especially with a view to exemplify or set forth by instance and example, the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ.

2. THE JEPHSON PRIZE.—Twenty Guineas are offered by Dr. Jephson to the Student who may pass the best Public Examination in all the branches on Medicine and Surgery, and who can produce testimonials of good conduct, regularity, and diligence.

3. TWO GOLD MEDALS are offered by the Governors of the School for Regularity and Good Conduct; to be certified by the Professors and Gentlemen with whom they may be pupils.

4. SILVER MEDALS are annually given by the Professors, on a public examination, for proficiency in the respective departments of Medical Science, at the conclusion of the Session.

5. CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR.—The Student who may, after examination, be placed by the Professor next to the Medalist, will receive a Certificate of Honour, signed by the President and Vice-President.

## NUMBER OF PRIZES DISTRIBUTED SINCE THEIR FIRST INTRODUCTION.

114 Honorary Silver Medals.	£100 Dr. Jephson's Prizes.
10 Gold Medals.	£100 Dr. Warneford's Prizes.
40 Guineas—Prizes for Essays.	10 Valuable Works.



## PRIZE ESSAYS WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED.

Essay on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, of the Great Sympathetic Nerve, by J. Wilkes, Student.—*Printed by J. C. Barlow, Bennett's Hill.*

Essay on the Anatomy of Inguinal Hernia, by W. Hammond, Student.—*Printed by J. C. Barlow, Bennett's Hill.*

An Essay on the Influence upon Health of Alcoholic Drinks as an Article of Diet, by E. Turner, Student.—*Printed by J. C. Barlow, Bennett's Hill.*

An Essay on the Influence of Air and Soil as affecting Health, by Alexander Wright, Student.—*Printed by W. Hodgetts, Spiceal Street.*

The Valvular Structure of the Heart Anatomically and Pathologically considered with a view to exemplify or set forth by instance or example, the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God as revealed and declared in Holy Writ, by W. French Clay, Student.—*Allen, Printer to the Queen.*

The Valvular Structure of the Veins Anatomically and Pathologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth by instance or example the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God as revealed and declared in Holy Writ, by T. C. Roden, Student.—*Printed by W. Baxter, Oxford.*

The Aortic Circulation Anatomically and Pathologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth by instance or example the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God as revealed and declared in Holy Writ, by Edward Smith, Student.—*Printed by R. Peart, Bull Street.*

Sir Astley Cooper's opinion in reference to some of the Essays,  
addressed to Mr. Sands Cox.

“ I have read Mr. Wright's Prize Essay, and made marginal notes of it ; he has brought together and well managed a great deal of knowledge upon a very difficult subject ; I have only two words for him, my thanks, and my recommendation to perseverance.”

Again :

“ I beg you to make my best regards to Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Hammond, the Authors of the Prize Essays, and that you

and your colleagues will accept my warmest congratulations upon these highly creditable productions of your School; it is really delightful to observe the Students of the present day surpassing the Teachers of former times."

## THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

The Anatomical Museum of Mr. Sands Cox, the result of twenty years' labour, is deposited within the walls, also the valuable Museum of the late Mr. George Freer, and the Midwifery Museum of Dr. Ingleby. The number of preparations amount to upwards of 2000. Through the influence of the late Earl Spencer, the duty on the magnificent wax Anatomical Preparations, brought to the Museum from the Continent, and purchased by the Donations of the Noble Patrons of the School, was liberally remitted by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

## ANATOMICAL SUBSIDIA.

Since the Anatomical Bill came into operation, every possible facility for Anatomical Inspection has been afforded by the judicious cooperation of the Guardians and Overseers of Parishes; and it must be a high gratification to the Noble and Honourable Members of the Legislature to know, that their views in enacting that Bill have entirely answered (to the fullest extent of local experience), and that the prejudices against dissection have been for the most part extinguished.

## NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

In addition to the valuable Museum, the result of Contributions from the Duchess Countess of Sutherland, Lady Charlotte Law, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earls of Stamford and Warrington, Carlisle, Sir Charles Throckmorton, Bart. the late Lieutenant-Colonel Wakefield, the Rev. T. Gisborne, the Rev. H. Warner, B. Best, Esq. of Corngreaves, the Earl of Mountnorris has presented a complete series of Volcanic productions from the Lipari Islands, and also unique specimens from Egypt and the

Red Sea, collected by his Lordship during his travels in Abyssinia, together with his valuable Cabinet of Silver Ores presented by the Mexican Mining Company to his Lordship, with the Collections made by Salt Burckhardt and others; and the Viscountess Valentia has added the splendid Collection of Fossil Woods from the Bermudas, Antigua, and North America, collected by that accomplished and deeply-lamented young Nobleman, Viscount Valentia, with his Lordship's valuable Cabinet of Minerals from the Hartz Mountains, Germany, Saxony, and other parts of the Continent. An opportunity presented itself of procuring the rich Museum of Mr. Weaver. The Noble Patrons, with that distinguished liberality which they have ever evinced for the welfare and advancement of the School, supported by a liberal public, subscribed £1500 for its purchase; and it ought to be mentioned, that the Earl of Dartmouth condescendingly devoted his time and patient attention to the organization of a Code of Laws for its management.

The Rev. T. Gisborne has enriched the Botanical Collection with a beautiful Hortus Siccus of Mosses and Jungermaniæ.

## OF THE VALUE OF WEAVER'S MUSEUM.

*Extract from a Letter of Professor Dr. Buckland.*

*Christ Church, Oxford, Jan. 1, 1838.*

“ I feel it would be unjust to the highly meritorious Founder of this Collection, if on the present occasion I were to abstain from stating to the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Birmingham the great delight I have experienced, and the instruction I have derived from visiting his Museum. At a time when public attention is so largely directed to Physical Science, I cannot contemplate any thing that would be more useful or more honourable to a scientific Society, situated in the centre of so much intelligence and commercial industry and wealth, than to preserve entire this Museum. I am most anxious to see the Town permanently maintain the eminence it has acquired.”



## LIBRARY.

The Library already contains upwards of 1300 ; and in the list of contributions of valuable works may be especially mentioned, the late Earl Spencer, Earl Mountnorris, the late Lord Lyttelton, Sir E. J. E. Wilmot, Bart., Sir G. Skipwith, Bart., the President Dr. Johnstone, the Vice-President Chancellor Law, the late Dr. John Johnstone, and a valuable series of Physico-Theology and Natural Religion in 350 volumes, presented by Dr. Warneford.

The Library is regularly supplied with the best British and Foreign weekly, monthly, and quarterly Periodicals.

## OF THE STUDENTS.

The number of Students resorting to the School for instruction has year by year progressively increased. Upwards of three hundred Students, since the first foundation of the School, have obtained their diplomas, and are settled in this Town or in the neighbouring counties, while many have entered the public service of their country. It is a source of satisfaction to find many marked by praises and distinctions of the examining Bodies, and many elected to public appointments. It may be mentioned, that the present Anatomical Demonstrator of King's College and Assistant Surgeon of the Hospital attached to that Institution, also the Chemical Demonstrator of King's College, were pupils of the Birmingham School. It may likewise be stated, that all the six Surgeons of the General Dispensary of this Town have also been Students: the Committee of the General Hospital have successively elected three of the Students to the arduous and responsible office of Resident Medical and Surgical Officers. Two late Students now hold the appointments of Resident Surgeons to the Dispensary, and the late Resident Surgeon of the Town Infirmary was also a pupil of the School. It might be shewn, that in every *surrounding district* the Students have been elected Surgeons to various Unions and Dispensaries. *These facts* not only forcibly prove its utility, but also justify its claims to every assistance from the Town and Midland Counties, and its present

expectations of still more extensive patronage, its hopes of a Charter of Incorporation, and the completion of a Collegiate establishment.

PRAISES AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
OF THE BIRMINGHAM ROYAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,  
AND TESTIMONIES IN ITS FAVOUR.

*Extract from Memorial to His late Gracious Majesty  
William the Fourth.*

The humble Memorial

Sheweth,

“ That the School of Medicine, established in the year 1828, has become important to the public, from its situation in the centre of the kingdom, in the midst of a vast population hourly exposed to accident and disease ; from its power of communicating all that is essential in the primary education of Medical Students, and from its being recognised by the constituted Medical authorities of the Realm.

“ That your Memorialists humbly solicit your Majesty to be pleased to become the Patron of the Institution, and allow the Institution to be styled, ‘ The Royal School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham.’

Stamford and Warrington

Dartmouth

Craven

Bradford

Howe

H. Howard

Calthorpe

Mountnorris

Lifford

H. Litchfield

J. Mordaunt

G. Skipwith

F. Lawley

C. Throckmorton

J. E. E. Wilmot

G. Phillips

F. Gooderich

W. S. Dugdale

Bolton King

E. E. Shirley

T. Cookes

Edward Johnstone, *President*

James Thos. Law, *Vice-Pres.*

Wm. Sands Cox, *Hon. Sec.*

And sixty Governors.

*His Majesty William the Fourth.**Brighton, Jan. 22, 1836.*

“ In graciously notifying his consent to become Patron, His Majesty is pleased to declare, that he is very sensible of the great importance and utility of the Birmingham School of Medicine and Surgery, and of the advantages general and local which the country must derive from the manner in which it is conducted.”

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of DARTMOUTH to Mr. Sands Cox.**Sandwell, Nov. 23, 1835.*

“ I had great pleasure in hearing some time ago in London, that your School is in high reputation amongst the Faculty of that Metropolis.”

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl HOWE to Mr. Sands Cox.**Penn House, August 17, 1841.*

“ I assure you my best wishes attend your Meeting, and fervent hopes that every succeeding year may convince you of the great utility of your establishment, and reward you for the exertions you have individually made in its formation.”

*Extract of a Letter from Sir F. LAWLEY, Bart. to Mr. Sands Cox.**Middleton, December 28, 1835.*

“ I beg leave to offer you my sincere congratulations on the success which has attended your most praiseworthy and philanthropic exertions in the School of Medicine at Birmingham, for which every person in the neighbourhood who feels any anxiety for the welfare or improvement of mankind should on all suitable occasions express his gratitude, and to the promotion of which I lament that I have not been able more effectually to contribute.”



*Extract of a Letter from Sir Henry HALFORD, Bart. to  
Mr. Sands Cox.*

*Curzon Street, March 2, 1836.*

“ I take a sincere concern in the progress and success of your establishment, and was happy to offer my humble opinion that it deserved His Majesty’s patronage, when the Duke of Wellington was pleased to refer the question to me.”

*Extract of a Letter from the late Sir A. COOPER, Bart.  
to Mr. Sands Cox.*

*Demy Ormond, South Wales, Sept. 20, 1830.*

“ My dear Sir,

“ I was in great hopes that I should have been able to pay my respects to you in propriâ personâ, but as that is now doubtful, I beg leave thus to acknowledge your kind Letter. Nobody rejoices more than I do at the success of your School. I certainly consider you as the most enterprising Anatomical Provincial Teacher, and that if you proceed as you have begun, you will form for yourself an Hunterian character.

Believe me always yours,

ASTLEY COOPER.”

*Extract of a Letter from Dr. J. BRIGHT, Senior Phy-  
sician to the Westminster Hospital, to Mr. Sands Cox.*

*Manchester Square, June 5, 1840.*

“ I ought long ago to have expressed my thanks to you for the very interesting Papers and Reports relating to the Birmingham School of Physic with which you have favoured me. The accounts with which you have furnished me must be very gratifying to every one who has at heart the diffusion of knowledge and the promotion of science.”

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Benjamin BRODIE, Bart.  
to Mr. Sands Cox.*

*January 15, 1836.*

“ It appears to me that the great defect of the Medical Profession at present is, the almost total want of previous moral and intellectual cultivation in a large proportion of those who embark in it. I am happy to find the Medical School of Birmingham so flourishing ; it has my best wishes for its continued success.”

*Dr. James SOMERVILLE, Inspector of Anatomy.*

*May 8, 1834.*

*Q.* “ Have you visited the Schools of Anatomy in the large Provincial Towns ; and if so, state what are their opportunities for teaching Anatomy.

*A.* “ I was directed by the Home Office to visit all the Provincial Schools, and to report upon their state, in order to enable the Office to judge of the propriety of granting Licenses ; and I should say that there are some Towns, such as Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Bristol, which have opportunities for teaching Anatomy *that are not surpassed in any place or Town.*”

## CLINICAL HOSPITAL.

To render the system pursued in the School perfect, and to enable it to compete successfully with Metropolitan and other Provincial Schools, the connection of Wards affording practical instruction at the bed side became absolutely necessary. The subject was brought under the notice of the Public by a printed Letter addressed to the Reverend Chancellor Law. “ A Letter to the Rev. James Thomas Law on the importance of establishing, in connection with the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, a Clinical Hospital, Nov. 11, 1839, by William Sands Cox, F.R.S.” *Printed by Richard Davies, Temple Row.*

*Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. WARNEFORD,  
to Mr. Sands Cox.*

*Bourton on the Hill, 18th of December, 1839.*

“ Permit me to state, that as a mark (and indeed the best proof) of my estimation of your friendship and kindness, I will make my contribution towards the raising of your Hospital at Birmingham One Thousand Pounds, and may others under personal infirmities and afflictions derive through Divine Providence the benefits of your solicitude, professional experience, and skill so kindly extended to me.”

The subject was brought under the notice of the Council of the School by the body of Lecturers on the 15th of February, 1840, by the following Resolution.

At a Meeting of the Lecturers, held February 10, 1840,

John Eccles, M.D. in the Chair,

It was Resolved unanimously,

“ That it is indispensable for the welfare of the School that the Students should receive practical instruction in Medicine and Surgery from their own Professors.

Signed, John Eccles

William Sands Cox

J. T. Ingleby

John Birt Davies

Langston Parker

Samuel Berry

James Johnstone

G. B. Knowles

R. Middlemore

John Woolrich

On the Motion of the Rev. Chancellor Law, seconded by

John K. Booth, Esq. M.D.

It was Resolved unanimously,

“ That a Clinical Hospital is essentially necessary in connexion with the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, in order to the practical and efficient education of the Students.”

The following Address was issued to the public.

“ The President, Vice-President, Council, and Trustees of the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, earnestly



beg to call the attention of their Patrons, the Clergy, Gentry, and the Public in general, to the importance of affording to the Students of their School practical instruction at the bed-side in Medicine and Surgery.

“ The plans of the Institution, now twelve years established, have been from time to time so extended, as to enable the Student to complete within its walls the whole curriculum of study prescribed by the Medical Authorities of London and Edinburgh, with the exception only of adequate Clinical instruction. Upwards of 200 Students since its first foundation have obtained their diplomas, and are actively engaged in the discharge of their professional duties in this town, and in the neighbouring counties, and in the public service of their country, with credit to themselves. Within the last few months, the privilege of educating for the higher degrees of Medicine and Surgery, without any residence elsewhere, has been conferred on the Institution.

“ A not less strong recommendation for an additional Hospital arises from the fact, that in this great central metropolitan district, intersected in all directions with railway communications, embracing within its range upwards of a million of people, employed amidst the deleterious effluvia incident to many of the manufactures, hourly exposed to accident and disease from powerful machinery, assisting the labour of man, and from mining operations, *there exists only one Hospital*, opened in the year 1779, when the population did not exceed fifty thousand, and the fact is too certain, that numerous applicants are refused into it for the want of the necessary accommodation.”

This appeal was met by munificent donations from the Queen Dowager, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the Duke of Sutherland, the Earls of Stamford and Warrington, Craven, Fitzwilliam, Howe, Lord Lyttelton, Leigh, Sir E. Hartopp, Bart. and other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the county, and the principal inhabitants of the Town and District. On the 18th of June, 1840, the foundation-stone was laid by the Right Honourable the Earl Howe. On the 18th of June, 1841, the building was finished, the Medical and Surgical officers were appointed, and the dispensary and home visiting departments commenced. Seventy beds and bedding complete were presented by noble

Ladies and Friends, and on the 24th of October of the same year the Wards were formally opened by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and the Queen Dowager were conferred on the Charity, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert graciously condescended to accept the office of President, and the Earl Howe that of Vice-President.

*Queen's Hospital, Bath Row, for Clinical Studies.*

PATRON.

Her Majesty the Queen.

PRESIDENT.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Earl Howe.

FOUNDER.

The Reverend Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS.

Edward Johnstone, M.D. | T. K. Booth, Esq. M.D.

HONORARY SURGEON.

Edward Townsend Cox.

PHYSICIANS.

J. Birt Davies, M.D.  
John Percy, M.D.  
J. B. Melson, M.D.

SURGEONS.

William Sands Cox.  
George B. Knowles.  
Langston Parker.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend daily at nine o'clock. The respective offices of House Students, Physicians' Clerks, and Surgeons' Dressers, are filled up by the Medical Officers

from the Students of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, after public examination, and the production of testimonials of good conduct.

*Extract of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of SUTHERLAND, to Mr. Sands Cox.*

*London, March 2, 1840.*

“ Sir,

“ I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter with the printed statement regarding the proposed Clinical Hospital, and which I wish all success, both on account of the advantage it will afford to the School of Medicine, and also to the people within reach of succour at Birmingham. I shall most readily be of any service in my power in obtaining the Patronage of Her Majesty.

I remain, Sir, very truly,

Your obedient Servant,

SUTHERLAND.”

*St. James's Palace, April 8, 1840.*

“ My Lord Duke,

“ I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's Letter of the 3d inst. accompanied with a Petition signed by the President, Vice-President, of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham, and other Gentlemen connected with that City, which I have not failed to submit to the Queen, and I am directed to inform your Grace, for the information of the Gentlemen concerned, that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant Her Patronage to the Clinical Hospital at Birmingham, and will allow it to be styled, ‘ The Queen's Hospital.’

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient humble Servant,

W. WHEATLEY.”



*Marlborough House, April 10, 1840.*

“ My dear Sir,

“ I have not failed to submit your Letter, and the Resolutions of the 6th inst. to Queen Adelaide.

“ I am honoured by the commands of Her Majesty to convey Her Majesty's best wishes for the success of an Institution so likely to prove useful both to the poor of Birmingham, and the advancement of Medical Science generally in that great City, and to express the pleasure Her Majesty will feel in contributing £50 towards the building fund.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very faithfully,

HOWE.”

*W. S. Cox, Esq.*

*Marlborough House, April 10, 1840.*

“ Sir,

“ I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of yesterday's date, and to acquaint you that Lord Howe having submitted to the Queen Dowager the Petition you sent up from the Council of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham, Her Majesty has been pleased to honour me with Her commands to inform you, that she consents to grant the solicited patronage of Her name towards the new building.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. GOODWIN.”

*Buckingham Palace, June 16, 1842.*

“ Sir,

“ I am commanded by His Royal Highness Prince Albert to acknowledge the Memorial of the Trustees and Governors, and other Subscribers to the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham, and to inform you, that His Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to accede to the prayer to become President of that Institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. E. ANSON.”

*To Mr. Sands Cox, Honorary Secretary.*

*Gopsall, June 25, 1842.*

“ My dear Sir,

“ I shall feel much flattered in accepting the office of Vice-President of the Hospital, and, as before, of doing all in my power to advance the prosperity, and increase the usefulness, of so excellent an Institution.

Yours, &c.

HOWE.”

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of STAMFORD and WARRINGTON.*

*Durham Massey, October 12, 1839.*

“ I beg to acknowledge the favour of your Letter of the 9th instant, and am obliged to you for communicating to me your wish to establish a Clinical School of Instruction, to be attached to the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham. I am well aware of the importance and great benefit to be derived from such an Institution, and shall willingly contribute towards its erection.”

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Henry HALFORD, Bart.*

*Curzon Street, July 3, 1840.*

“ I am much obliged to you for considering me as interested in the success of your Clinical School, and the building of a new Hospital ; I heartily wish you all success in this enterprise, in the cause of Charity and useful Medical Instruction.”

On the 12th of October, 1841, T. E. Piercy, Esq. Mr. T. Upfill, and Mr. Sands Cox, presented the following Address to a Meeting of the Staffordshire Iron Masters at Dudley, Michael Grazebrook, Esq. in the Chair ; when the Charity received the unanimous and undivided support of this important and influential Body.

“ The President, Vice-President, and Council of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, earnestly beg to call the attention

of the Iron Masters of this district to the importance of the Queen's Hospital, and its beneficial effects upon the vast mining population by which they are immediately surrounded.

"The Queen's Hospital is open for the reception of accidents and acute cases at all hours, and is therefore preeminently a Hospital for those casualties which are largely supplied from the Iron Works. It has been erected on a spot particularly healthy, and so far removed from the only existing Hospital in Birmingham as to prevent the possibility of any interference, and besides a very liberal scale of relief by medical and surgical assistance, a distinguishing feature of the Queen's Hospital is, that practical instruction at the bed side will be regularly afforded to Students. The utmost possible energy and zeal on the part of the Medical Officers will be thereby secured to the patients, inasmuch as whatever is a matter of daily and public demonstration must be maturely and carefully reflected upon.

"The numerous opportunities of systematic instruction thus afforded by the Queen's Hospital to the younger Members of the Faculty, many of whom will hereafter reside in this mining district, cannot fail moreover to deserve the attention of the Iron Masters when viewed in reference to the mitigation of suffering, the speedy return of their workmen to labour, and the probable diminution of the loss of life.

"On these grounds, the President, Vice-President, and Council, (anxious that the benevolent intentions of the Rev. Dr. Warneford may be fully carried out,) appeal to the liberality and opulence of the Iron Masters, who have at all times collectively and individually afforded relief to their fellow creatures with the greatest promptitude and cheerfulness.

Edward Johnstone, *Pres.*  
 James T. Law, *Vice-Pres.*  
 Howe  
 Lyttelton  
 James Prince Lee  
 John K. Booth  
 J. E. Piercy  
 William Room  
 James Bourne

Edward T. Cox  
 John B. Payne  
 Edward Armfield  
 Thomas Uphill  
 J. W. Unett  
 Clement Ingleby  
 Joseph Webster  
 William Sands Cox, *Honorary*  
*Secretary*



*The following first published half yearly Report will shew the importance and utility of the Hospital.*

Remaining on the Books . . . . .	103	Cured . . . . .	284
Admitted by recommendation . . . . .	316	Relieved . . . . .	80
Accidents admitted without recommendation . . . . .	54	Irregularity . . . . .	5
Acute Medical cases without recommendation . . . . .	36	Own request . . . . .	3
	<hr/>	Made Out-patients . . . . .	11
	509	Dead . . . . .	19
	<hr/>	Remaining in the House . . . . .	107
			<hr/>
			509
			<hr/>

*Causes of death-medical cases.*

Confirmed Consumption . . . . .	6
Aneurism of the Aorta . . . . .	2
Diseases of the Heart . . . . .	2
Ditto ditto, brought in dead . . . . .	1
Dropsy from Organic Disease of Kidneys . . . . .	2
Abscess of the Brain . . . . .	1
Pleurisy, with Diseased Lungs . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	15
	<hr/>

*Surgical.*

Concussion of the Brain, brought in dead . . . . .	1
Fractures of the base of the skull, died within a few hours of admission . . . . .	3
	<hr/>
	4
	<hr/>

*Severe casualty cases without recommendation.*

Fractured Legs . . . . .	10	Burns . . . . .	10
Compound Fractures . . . . .	3	Hernia . . . . .	1
Fractured Arms and Clavicles . . . . .	16	Sprains . . . . .	13
Injuries of the Head . . . . .	23	Fractured Ribs . . . . .	1
Dislocation . . . . .	23	Contusion from Machinery . . . . .	22
Severe incised wounds . . . . .	55		<hr/>
Scalds . . . . .	12		163
			<hr/>

Of this number, fifty-four have been admitted without Subscribers' recommendations. Two hundred and forty-seven Patients have been regularly attended at their own homes, and the average number of Out-patients in attendance has varied from 150 to 180 weekly.

*William Sands Cox, Hon. Secretary,  
October 30, 1842.*

*Chaplainship.*

To these Representations must be added that Provision, which is so essential to the well-being of the Institution, and so characteristic of his piety, who has ever thought that the ministries of charity, (if rightly based,) ought to rest upon the sure foundation of Religion, a Provision, which was intended to have relation to the Royal School as well as the Queen's Hospital, I mean the Chaplainship; for the establishment of which Dr. Warneford has placed £1000 in trust, out of the Interest of which he hoped that something might be done under future arrangements towards the Instruction of Pupils in religious knowledge, as well as the consolation of Patients under bodily suffering.

### CAPABILITIES AND VALUE OF THE GROUND AND BUILDINGS ACTUALLY POSSESSED.

This Freehold Property contains the following apartments:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
Entrance Hall . . . . .	31 feet	12 feet	10 feet
Natural History Museum, lower . . . . .	50 feet	20 feet	10 feet
Natural History Museum, upper, with Gallery . . . . .	50 feet	20 feet	17 feet
Anatomical Museum, with Gallery . . . . .	40 feet	20 feet	17 feet
Library and Reading Room . . . . .	40 feet	20 feet	10 feet
Chemical Laboratory . . . . .	31 feet	13 feet	11 feet
First Anatomical Room . . . . .	31 feet	13 feet	11 feet
Second Anatomical Room . . . . .	31 feet	13 feet	11 feet
Lecture Theatre . . . . .	31 feet	20 feet	18 feet

With large Store Rooms, and Curator's apartments; the value of the property together with premises occupied by Grove and others, with capacious Yard, is estimated at two thousand six hundred pounds.

	£.	s.	d.	
Rent paid by Lecturers . . . . .	112	0	0	per annum
Premises occupied by Grove and others . . . . .	40	0	0	
Curator's House . . . . .	20	0	0	
	172	0	0	

The adjacent Freehold Property, consisting of Houses occupied by Drs. Palmer and Mackay, Iliff, and others, has been purchased by public auction for the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds.

	£.	s.	d.	
Rental, Drs. Palmer and Mackay, House	80	0	0	per annum
Iliff . . . . .	20	0	0	
Grove . . . . .	20	0	0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	120	0	0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

The Collegiate Front with additional Rooms and Furniture will amount to about two thousand five hundred pounds.

	£.	s.	d.
Purchase of Freehold . . . . .	2600	0	0
Purchase of Freehold . . . . .	1750	0	0
Collegiate Front, with additional Rooms . .	2000	0	0
Furniture . . . . .	500	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6850	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

For the sum of £6830 the property may be purchased, and the necessary alterations made with furniture, &c. &c. and of this sum £3000 may remain on mortgage.

## OF THE VALUE OF THE SITUATION.

*Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Chancellor LAW.*

*Palace, Wells, Jan. 3, 1840.*

“Considering the combined objects contemplated by our central University, and considering the Square (that is to be) around the Town Hall, I see many *solid advantages in our present situations, and should vote with both my hands for the purchase of Dr. Palmer’s buildings.*”



The Classic elevation by that talented Architect, George Drury, Esq. has met with the entire approbation of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, the President, Vice-President, and other Members of the Council, and has been planned in reference to complete ulterior arrangements.

*Extract of a Letter from George DRURY, Esq.*

“The Land has a double frontage, namely, in Paradise Street and Swallow Street, of seventy-two feet, in depth one hundred and twenty, in the whole eight thousand six hundred and forty square feet, amply sufficient for a College for one hundred Students, with Museums, Library, Chapel, Lecture Rooms, and every possible convenience. With respect to situation, I consider it the most eligible, in the centre of the Town, on a remarkably elevated spot, opposite the Town Hall, on a sand rock, with excellent water, and complete drainage.”

*Offices, Messrs. Bateman and Drury, Duddeston Row.*

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Thus then, my dear Sir, I have thought it due to the greatness of the temporal and eternal, the professional and social, interests involved in this question—I have thought it due to those good and able men of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, of Professional and Commercial Life, who have dedicated large amounts, not only of their money, but of their time, talents, and attainments, to this pious and patriotic labour—to set forth at some length these successful results of their zeal, prudence, and perseverance. For them has been reserved the happy reward of beholding their once-doubtful anticipations give place to the actual possession of all

those costly and admirable realities which have successively formed the subjects of the foregoing statements and enumerations.

It has been permitted to the Fathers and Founders and first Promoters of the School, (for with few exceptions it has pleased God to permit them all to behold the success of their exertions,) to see their hopes realized, and their speculations brought into life, and embodied in various official appointments and in many subsidiary edifices ; in a Theatre of Anatomy, in a Museum of Casts, Preparations, and Specimens not only for the illustration of human Anatomy, but of all the kingdoms of animate and inanimate nature ; in a Laboratory, in a valuable Library, where by reading and reflection, the Pupil may improve the knowledge he has gained in the Lecture Room ; and lastly, in that noble monument of contributive and cooperative Charity, the Queen's Hospital, which while it spreads the blessings of Medical and Surgical skill over the surrounding Districts, administers its aid to the Student, by enabling him to observe the facts and phenomena of disease, and confirm, consolidate, and complete the knowledge he has acquired.

To such proofs of constancy in carrying out the purposes which were originally entertained, in raising the standard of professional attainments, in placing them all upon the foundation of Christian principles, I may safely appeal, as the right and title of this Associated Body to farther confidence, I may say to Royal, Parliamentary, and National support. Much has been already done by the condescension of Royal

Personages—most gratefully has been felt and acknowledged the recent Patronage of our Most Gracious Sovereign and Her Royal Consort; with the same feelings of loyalty, affection, and gratitude, did the Birmingham School of Medicine and Surgery acknowledge the permission of his late Majesty King William The Fourth to take the name of Royal, and with the like mindfulness of duty towards Her Majesty The Queen Dowager, it has enrolled her honoured name among the most distinguished of its Benefactors. I am forbidden to say how much the Royal School is indebted to your surpassing munificence. I am withheld from stating the full amount of it, and all the successive occasions upon which it has been manifested, by considerations, which my knowledge of your motives of action compels me to obey. But enough, and more than enough, has been already submitted to your judgment and exact knowledge to shew, what it has been my special object to prove, that such is the reputation and prosperity of this Royal School, such the abundance of the means and materials of Professional Instruction which it actually possesses, and such the use which it has made of the Patronage which it has already experienced, that it deserves the confidence of the Crown and the Country—it deserves the honour and advantage of a Charter of Incorporation—it deserves the style and title, the constitution and economy of a College: and great and gratifying will be the fulfilment of all the original plans and purposes of this Association, if this vast midland Borough Town shall at length behold,



amidst its other splendid Institutions, a central, collegiate, and incorporated School of Medicine and Surgery, established upon Christian principles ; and I well know that you will join me in the prayer, that it may please God to give precedence in this holy and honourable work of Christianizing the Studies of Professional Youth, to a Royal College, established, incorporated, and endowed at Birmingham.

I am, My dear Sir,  
With great respect and regard,  
Ever faithfully yours,

VAUGHAN THOMAS.



## I N D E X.

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